REMOVAL.

We have REMOVED to our New Store,

In Pike's Opera-House Building, And are now prepared to wait upon friends and customers with the largest and most complete assort-

CARPETING

In the city. We are in receipt of our Spring impor-

ENGLISH CARPETING

Embracing all the richest designs and most popular patterns brought to this country, to which we invite special attention.

RINGWALT & AVERY.

No. 69 West Fourth street.

YOUR RIBBONS

At No. 30 West Fourth Street.

AN IMMENSE STOCK JUST OPENED. J. LeBOUTILLIER & BROS.

THE PRESS.

CINCINNATI, FRIDAY, APRIL S.

CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news solicited from any quarter of the world. NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence

Amusements This Evening. NEW NATIONAL THEATER—Sycamore street, between Third and Fourth—"Court and Stage;" "The Morning Call;" "Love in Humble Life," WOOD'S THEATER—Corner Sixth and Vine sts.—The Celebrated and Original Buckley Serenaders and Ethiopian Burlesure Opera Troupe.

GREAT WESTERN MUSEUM—Corner Third and

A Journal of Civilization.

The Messrs, HARPER are very pious people; in excellent standing, we do not doubt, in some orthodox religious society and congregation. Indeed, we often hear of one or another of them figuring in religious movements, which may now and then afford them an opportunity to make their godliness profitable, by turning an honest penny in the way of trade. It is not the worst way in the world to help along an extensive business to be widely known to the brethren; and a few hundred or thousand dollars in judicious liberality to the church or its institutions, will sometimes-after not many daysreturn in the form of a shower of gold to the coffers of the disinterested donor.

With the Messrs. HARPER, as men, we have nothing to do. But the Messrs. HARPER are extensive publishers of books and not only of books, but of periodicals of various kinds. Very few men do more to prescribe and determine what shall be read by the masses of the people of the United States; and, with a very great number, the imprint of the HARPER BROTHERS is taken as conclusive evidence that the thing to which it is attached is perfectly safe in its doctrines and in its morals. They are, therefore, in some sense, public characters, and, as such their doings-so far as their tendency is general-are subject to examination and animadversion. Not only so, but they are able to, and do, in their own publications speak of themselves, and present their publications as things worthy the support of an enlightened public.

The Messrs. HARPER are the publishers of a weekly sheet, one of whose titles is "Journal of Civilization." The name is certainly pretentious enough to justify a pretty high performance. A considerable amount is expended upon it weekly in the purchase of old, or the production of new pictorial illustrations. It is well printed, upon a handsome sheet, with, in general, clear typography. In one corner of one of the pages, the proprietors venture the statement that the circulation of the Journal of Civilization exceeds some seventy thousand coples-it being, therefore, a most excellent medium for adver-

Probably it is; and it is employed for

tising.

that purpose, most unscrupulously. In general, the public journals of the country are content to put their advertising in one place and their literature in another; leaving, for the sake of discrimination, some difference in form, between the one and the other. This difference, in the Journal of Civilization, the Messrs. HAR-PERs have, as far as possible, obliterated. Text, pictures and all-tales, biographies, poetry and description, are dedicated to the most flagrant species of palpably-paid puffery. Do you observe a finely-executed portrait, accompanied by various illustrations and a couple of pages of biography? Read a few lines, and if you understand

the tricks of trade, you will discover that the remarkable individual whose history you are perusing, is some quack doctor, who has a new patent process to humbug the silly among mankind, and that this is his advertisement-written by some Grub street author, and paid for. These pictures represent the syringes, scalpels and bougies, with which he operates: and altogether the thing is a fair specimen of the literature of the Journal of Civilization. This is not a thing of extraordinary, but of common occurrence. Venality, from beginning to end, is the character of the affair; and for the impudence

superior. But this is not the worst. The Messrs. HARPER, being very pious people, would not publish a book, nor a paper-even

with which it is obtruded, the New York

Herald in its palmiest days was not its

upon the correctness of any article of religious belief, however absurd it should happen to be. That would be infidelitythan which nothing could be more abhorrent to their consciences. But the Messrs. HARPER, for base lust of gain, do not hesitate to pander to the lowest tastes, to seek out the most prurient details in cases of social crime, and parade them week after week with unmistakable particularity, sensationally illustrated, so that it is impossible for them to escape the attention of all into whose hands the offensive publication may fall. We allude especially to the enterprise exhibited in the Sickles case, though there are plenty of others of the same character. Such a paper, if it were forty Journals of Civiliation, has no business in any body's

HAVING promised to notice, from time to time, the various Mercantile and Manufacturing interests of our city, we proceed to fulfill that promise, in part, this day, by publishing notes

Visit to the Cincinnati Agency of

Singer & Co.'s Sewing Machines. On Tuesday a friend called on us and reques ted that we would accompany him to the Agency Office of the above-named firm, at No. 8 East Foreru sterer, that we might mutually have the pleasure of witnessing the evidences which there exist of the complete success of one of the most important of the many inventions which have been given to the world in these latter days.

On ascending the stairs leading to the Showoom we were met by the enterprising and intelligent Agent, Mr. James Skardon, who, with that frankness and courtesy for which he is noted, explained to us the modus operandi of the machines, and further, gave us a brief and interesting history of their introduction into this city, by himself, some seven and a half years ago.

SINGER'S STANDARD SHUTTLE SEWING MA-CHINE, is the term by which those elegant and useful inventions are usually designated. They are the first practical Sewing Machines working with a straight needle that have been introduced, and they possess this important advantage over every other invention of a similar kindthat all sorts of work can be executed by one and the same machine, whether the work be linen-stitching, boot-siding, or any other kind of sowing. A good deal has been written, as we all know, about the various kinds of stitches. such as "lock-stitches," and so forth; but, we believe, that the truth has, ere this, somewhat more than dawned upon the public, that, notwithstanding all the stitching treatises of rival manufacturers, Singer's Machines make the most improved stitch which busan ingenuity has ever invented, and performs the work perfectly, and with more rapidity than any other.

The Stitch!-Why, where's the necessity of explaining that, for there is not a well-dressed gentleman in the city that has not some of the stitching performed by these machines on some part of his clothing, if not on every portion of it, and probably on his gaiters too. Ladies' gaiters are also pretty generally bound and stitched by these machines.

That these statements are not mere assertions, will appear evident from the fact that SINGER's Supprix Macuines are used in the work-shops of all those trades with the mechanical operation of which sewing is in any extensive measure connected: they are used in the work-shops of hatters, cap-makers, tailors, boot and shoemakers, carriage-trimmers, and others. Let it be noted, too, that the manufacturers of heavy boots and brogans are now included among the many trades which derive advantage from SINGER & Co.'s MACHINES, for, by an improvement in the No. 2 SHUTTLE MACHINE, the two defects complained of by those manufacturers-the stitch not drawing sufficiently tight, and the incapacity of the needle to carry coarse threadhave been triumphantly overcome.

The question, therefore, naturally recurs-If SINGER & Co.'s MACHINES do not make the proper stitch, would they be so extensively used in manufactories and in families as they

Since the introduction of SINGER & Co.'s SEWING MACHINES into Cincinnati, by Mr. SKARDON, the clothing business has advanced more than four-fold. In 1852 the estimated value of the trade was placed at between five and six millions of dollars, while to-day it ranges between fourteen and fifteen millionsan advance which the increase of population could not, by any stretch of fancy, be made to account for. Hence the importance of these celebrated machines, as the means of adding materially to the trade, and consequently to the wealth of the Queen City of the West.

Among the many manufacturers who have been benefited largely by the employment of SINGER & Co.'s MACHINES, we might mention one whose place of business is not a hundred miles distant from Carlisle Buildings; and at the present time the same enterprising and prosperous citizen keeps in constant employment eleven of these machines. There is another manufacturer of our city, in another line of businessthe clothing-whose staff of running machines numbers no fewer than a hundred; and when we tell our readers that one of these machines, worked by a properly trained hand, is capable of turning out one hundred and fifty vests a week, or binding one hundred and fifty pairs of boots a day, they will then be able, in some degree, to form an estimate of the immense quantity of work one hundred can perform.

As to the question of profit to be derived from the employment of SINGER & Co.'s MA-CHINES, much might be said, theoretically, pro and con; but we have nothing to do with theories in such a practical matter-nothing but facts being admissible. Mr. SKARDON mentioned several interesting facts respecting persons who had raised themselves from comparative poverty to a degree of independence they had little dreamed of, when they made their first sacrifice-their first hard pecuniary effort-to procure a machine. He further stated -and this is a view of the question which philanthropists will hail with delight-that working-women make far better wages, and in fewer hours, than by the use of the needle and thimble, so that Hood's "Song of the Shirt" is not applicable to the operators on Singer & Co.'s MACHINES. Before the introduction of SINGER & Co.'s MACHINES, sewing-women, by the closest application, for about fifteen or sixteen hours a day, could realize no more than though it might be every word true-in from two to three dollars a week; whereas, constituti

which the slightest doubt was thrown those of them who have acquired the art of operating a machine, can, by nine or ten hours' work perday, realize a weekly salary, averaging, secording to their skill, from four to seven dollars; and instances are by no means rare of quick workers earning ton and twelve dol-

> lars a week. But the profits arising from the use of these machines are not confined to the workers, for those who hire girls to operate for them realize very handsome incomes. Take, for instance, this fact-that many employers have realized, and continue to realize, a profit of from fifteen to twenty dollars a week by one machine alone. And when we inform our readers that there are over one thousand of SINGER & Co.'s Ma-CHINES in constant "click" in this city, they will not be surprised at the statement given above of the vast increase in the value of the clothing trade in Cincinnati since the year

> These machines are now so thoroughly appreciated by manufacturers, that the first question put to women who call for employment is, "Can you operate one of SINGER & Co.'s SEWING MACHINES?" And if they answer that they can not, there is no employment to be offered them.

> A very important addition has recently been made to the stock of SINGER & Co.'s MACHINES by the manufacture of a FAMILY SEWING MA-CHINE, fully adapted for family purposes and light manufacturing business. It works on the same principle as the other famous machines of this enterprising firm; and the assertion, or prediction-whichever our readers please to call it-is here hazarded, that, before long, these Family Machines of SINGER & Co.'s manufacture will become as popular in families as the larger ones are now, and have long been, in the work-shops of this country, of England, and of other countries.

We were favored with a view of the large work-room overhead, where thousands of pants and other articles lay in heaps, just turned off the machines by the fifty or sixty young women who are there employed by Messrs, Bienen & BROTHER, the proprietors, but we have no further space at our disposal to notice it at length.

A Reply to the Cabinet Manufacturers.

"STRIKE OF THE JOURNEYMEN CABINET-MAKARS."—
Under this heading an article has been published in the papers, signed by the proprietors of ten farniture factories of Cincinnali, to which the "so-called". "Cabinet-makers' Protective Union" feel bound to reply, inasmuch as the position taken by them is interly misrepresented therein. We will let the facts speak for themselves—facts that can not be denied, and which will be more than sufficient to silence all those who choose to pronounce our previous reports as unfounded. It is immaterial whether the reduction of the wages of the workmen was the effect of a combination on the part of the employers, since the fact that such reduction pip take place is but too well established. The journeymen are well aware that this reduction took place contrary to the wishes of some well-disposed employers, who really feel for their workmen, but who were compelled in competing with the other manufacturers to make common cause with them. We therefore want to have it understood that we are not occupying a hostile position toward the employers; in fact, harmony between the parties is indispensable.

But to attain this end, it became necessary that we should form an organizations in other cities. We can not see how this should affect the employers in fact, harmony between the parties of a decided that well-meaning employers would be glad at the prospect of avoiding in future the necessary of cutting down the wages of their workmen to the lowest notes. The assertion that we are being paid better wages here than are paid in other parts of the country, we can refute by unquestionable testimony. As regards the East, this may be true, but in the West the average wages are higher. Although the impression is abroad, that the journeymen cabinet-makers, on comparison with the condition of some of the other trades, where the destitution is also very exeat, are in a measure well off, such in reality is not the case. The tailors, for instance, can call on their wives and children to aid them in ca "STRIKE OF THE JOURNEYMEN CABINET-MARKES."-

all the necessaries of life, have no such additional help available.

The fact that higher wages were not demanded for all kinds of work, may serve the public as an indiration that the demand was not an unreasonable one. Whether the wages rose and fell in exact propertion to the prices of the marketable articles of trade, we loave to the employers to judge. We would state, in this connection, however, that certain pieces command the same price now that they always did, while, at the same time, the wages paid for manufacturing them have declined. The question of obtaining them have declined in the paid of the employers probably receillect what happened in 1853, when our relative positions were the same as they are to-day, and when they acceded to demands made at our moeting. Confiding in their promises, we returned to our work, when several of them went round the work-shops, talked to the men'individually, and managed things so, that only a very small number of the latter realized an inconsiderable advance on the old wages.

No well-discossed citizen will blane the warkwage.

aged things so, that only a very small number of the latter realized an inconsiderable advance on the old wages.

No well-disposed citizen will blame the workmen when, profiting by past experience, they now strive to provide against the recurrence of such things. We protest, however, against having our resolutions, or some sections of our constitution, construed in a manner as though we wanted to interfere in the business affairs of our constitution, construed in a manner as though we wanted to interfere in the business affairs of our constitution, construed in existence, who entertained such notions, as is evident from the tenor of their constitution, which we have now before us. Some of our employers are said to have once belonged to this Union, and for this reason they seem to be afraid lest we should now try to do that which they themselves, in times gone by, thought so excellent. The workmen of to-day, however, being actuated by a due sense of modesty, have no such demands to make. To prevent any misunderstanding, we now respectfully submit to the public the sections ("arbitrary and unreasonable") which were alluded to by the smployers.

Section 1. In every factory or shop a committee is to be instituted, whose province it is to regulate the prices, in connection with the other similar organizations. Such committee is to be acknowledged as the standing committee. Its term of office expires with that of the other officers of the society.

If the employers had seen proper to add a few words comprised in the second resolution, then the read object in providing such committee would have been apparent.

rent. The duty of the shop committee was prescribed as follows:

1. To equalize the prices as far as practicable. The compensation of such of the workmen as are able to get along at the old prices is not to be raised.

2. All workmen who receive inadequate pay are to get higher wages, so as to enable a hand of average capacity to earn wages commensurate to the existing circumstances.

reumstances.

3. In order to have the prices as uniform as possible iroughout the city, the different shop committees to nosult together and to establish a price list, which ney are to hand to the employers to consider on and

by are to hand to the employers to consider on and or sign the same.

This was done, and as is known to the public, the rice list was signed by several employers who are nown and esteemed as business men.

4. This committee was to be acknowledged as the tanding committee, to interpose between the employer and the workmen whenever a difficulty should rise relating to work or changes in work done.

Sec. 3. Each cabinet maker working in Cincinnati, without reference to the language he speaks, may in the Union, on his acknowledging the constitution and assuming the duty to promote the interests of the Union.

Sec. 3. Each cabinet-maker working in Cincinnati, without reference to the language he speaks, may join the Union, on his acknowledging the constitution and assuming the duty to promote the interests of the Union.

Here we have to remark, that the English rendition of the above section was indefinite, and it was therefore resolved, at the last general meeting, to conform the English translation as near as possible to the German original. Besides, the first part of the section, as published by the employers, conflicts with the second part thereof.

Sec. 9. Whenever the owners or managers of workshops refuse to comply with the just demands of the workmen, the standing committee is to be apprised thereof without delay. It is the duty of such committee, in such case, at other to issue a call for a general meeting, and, if necessary, to make arrangements for a strike.

These "just demands" are of a different nature altogether than the employers seem to think; but since they do not seem to be aware of this, or rather since they seem to be unwilling to know this, we will not now stop to explain the matter minutely. These "just demands" are, in short, comprised in the price lists signed by the employers, and any encroachment on them would be met by the committee, as it would be in duty bound.

Sec. 1a. Whenever a member is in arrears with his monthly duce, for more that two months, his name is irrevocably stricken from the list, and he is not to be suffered to remain in the work shop.

Here we have to state that, agreeably to a resolution passed at a meeting of the Union, the latter entence was stricken out. We appeal, however, to very reasonable man, whether such an individual, who proves to be unminiful of his own interests, as well as of those of many of his fellow-men, is not devoid of the least particle of honorable centiments. We say the state that agreeably to a resolution passed at a meeting of the Union, the latter entence was stricken out. We appeal, however, to the sentiments door man in the work shop.

Here

As regards Sec. 19, "The leading and chief law embedied in the constitution can not be altered under any circumstances," we have to say that this section has been mained to suit, for it-reads as follows: "The by-laws, however, can be revised and altered if necessitated by the circumstances, provided two thirds of the members consent." By suppressing the latter part of the section, the authors of that ever-to-be-reacembered article, published on the 5th of April, probably moint to say: We only publish such passages as will redound in our favor. For further reference see Volksishatt of March 24th, 1858, where the constitution was published, the way it was adopted by

the Union, and which designates its aims as follows:
Section 1. It is the aim and object of the Union, by
its combined attength, to secure the rights and advance the interests of its members, and to resist all
unitest demands.

Thus reads our constitution, which is entirely different from what the authors of a certain article are
pleased to call—but which never was and never will
be—our constitution. Every intelligent man knows
that a people is governed by certain chief or fundamental laws, as well as by laws of minor importance,
or mere resolutions, which are requisite in order to
carry out the former, to protect individuals by combining the strength of all, and thus to enable them
successfully to resist all unjust demands. The people
of these United States would certainly never think
of rewarding a meritorious foreign putentate by electing him President, and thus put him in possession of
the country. As we understand the law, native-born
citizens only are eligible to this position—while, at
the same time, certain laws, relating to particular
parts of the country, may be revised and altered from
time to time.

This reads in a plain one. If there are still persons

parts of the country, has very time to time.

This rule is a plain one. If there are still persons who do not or will not understand the same, or who persist in their efforts to turn and twist it, why, then we can not go on to explain it, as a teacher would to his pupils of infant age, for the simple reason that we are restricted to a moderate space in our publica-

ion. We let us see what our authors mean in saying. We hold that journeymen cabinet-makers have, in common with all others, the right to form themselves into societies, adopt constitutions, and make laws to regulate their own conduct, etc.; but to make laws for men not members of the association, and, by threats and conspiration, coercing them into submission, 'etc.'

threats and complication, coercing them mission," etc.

Here we would beg the ten employers to remember the time when, some twenty years ago, here in Cincinnati, they, or their forences, submitted to a constitution which, in comparison to the one new in question, may be filtened to a bot-tempered futber, who, in correcting an moduliful child, nearly flow, who, in correcting an moduliful child, nearly flow, when, in correcting an industrial child, we see a kind perent, who punishes his wicked child by looking at sharply.

Our constitution extends an invitation to all journeymen cabinet-unkers to associate with their felerer message.

Our constitution extends an invitation to all jour-nermen cabinet-makers to associate with their fellows, who rally under a flag whereon are inscribed sentiments as contained in section one of the fundamental laws promulgated by our true and unadulterated constitution, and which therein are designated as being "irreveosible."

The course of action determined on by the said employers is distinctly set forth in this publication. They state that they will not give employment to any workman acknowledging the said constitution, and that they will resist, by all lawful means, ali attempts, etc.

bloyers is distinctly set forth in this publication. They state that they will not give employment to any workman acknowledging the said constitution, and that they will resist, by all lawful means, all attempts, etc.

We are well aware that associations as defined by section 1 of our constitution, at all times and among all nations, have excited the ire of tyrannical pretenders; and we, thorefore, can appreciate the evident determination on part of the gentlemen employers not to give us work, unless we solemnly renounce the present organization, which would give them the power afterward to single out and "finish" the members one by one. We but too well remember the present organization, which would give them the power afterward to single out and "finish" the members one by one. We but too well remember the every story of the establishment, and every thing so arranged that the workmen were compelled either to submit to having their wages reduced one-third part, or more, or else be turned off.

In answer to the foregoing it may be claimed that at that time the wages paid were too high by one-third—inamuch as the author of the aforesaid publication tried to make the public believe that the Cincinnati manufacturers are now paying the highest wages in the country. Let us see what the foreman of one of the factories, who is dependent entirely on the proprietor, has to say in regard to this matter. He remarked last week: "I know that this piece of work is one of the least remunerative in the factory; the former workman (one of those who was driven of by one of the reserve men above alluded to, who worked for two-thirds the usual wages, made poor wages, but his successor, who works well and industriously, makes very good wages." The said workman being questioned in regard to this matter on the same day, admitted that, by a close application and under favorable circumstances, he could earn from yother and more serious crimes, are encouraged or to be considered the hatural consequences of such a state of affairs—whether

being imposed upon, as well as to oppose a reduction of wages, carried into effect in the following shameless manner, viz: arbitrarily reducing long-established prices one-fourth part, and making the respective entry in the account-book of the workman without even informing him of it.

The Volkablatt, Daily Press and Commercial, of the 5th inst, publish a statement made by one employer, F. H. Brunswick & Bro., to the effect that his workmen, working less than ten hours a day, not withstanding this, earn ten dollars per week, on an average. This can not possibly be true, inasmuch as the wages paid by them range from five to ten dollars per week, giving an average of only seven or eight dollars at least such is the calculation of the workmen. They would be glad to be instructed in any new rule of arithmetic whereby a different result would be obtained.

We might cite hundreds of instances where advantage was taken of the lack of experience of the workmen, and where impositions were practiced as abovered at the second of the

As regards our organization, we have to say, and ce do so freely and openly, at the same time referring to the minutes of proceedings of the meeting held in the 5th of April, that no man was ever Induced to oin the Union against his will or inclination; and the Original States of the Meeting of the Control of the Contro on the 5th of April, that no man was ever indiced to join the Union against his will or incilination; and that no obstacles whatever are presented to such as are disposed to return to their work, and who are willing to sucrifice all security for the future, for the asks of providing for ta-morrow, and who are willing to incur the risk, in a short time perhaps, to be compelled to appeal to his fellowmen for rolled.

If the proprietors of the subinet factories of Cincinnatt, by "advantaceous location, superior management and aid of machinery, can give regular employment and from \$9.10 \$12 per week, instead of \$6 or \$8, realized in New York, "as the public are told in the publication of the 5th inst., why, then the gentlemen must expect to be convicted of the inconsistency of their allegations out of their sown mouths and by an array of facts. To cap the climax, sobor workmen, who are not disposed to spend their time in beerhouses or on struct corners, are counselled, in case they did not want towait until, for mercy's sake, they could be provided with some work, to change their condition, and that the employers would not in anywise keep them from doing so. As the case now stands, the public are told that the men who are now stands, the public are told that the men who are now stands for higher wages, were induced to do so by their incapability or intemperance. These assertions of our "worthy" employers we will endeavor to refute, from time to time, by indisputable evidence.

In the name of the Cabinst-makers' Protective Union.

LAW REPORT.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Uriah Heath vs. S. A. Spencer, H. E. Spencer, W. II. Stevens, and others. An action, before Judge Storer, brought by plaintiff as Trustee of the Preacher's Aid Society, to recover the amount of a promisery note for \$369, made by S. A. Spencer to H. E. Spencer, and by him indorsed. It was also claimed by plaintiff that a mortgage, made by S. A. Spencer to secure said note, intred to his benefit, as against W. H. Stevens, the present owner of the property. Stevens set up as a defense that he was an innocent purchaser of the preperty, without notice of plaintiff's claim; also, that the property now in controversy was part of an estate which was partitioned off, in 1830, between the parties to the note and mortgage, the plaintiff s rights not appearing of record.

The Court was of opinion that Stevens ought to be protected, and have his title quieted against the mortgage, and that plaintiff was entitled to a personal unkment against the other defondants.

A. N. Hiddle for plaintiff, E. Woodruff for Stevens. Solomon Samuel vs. F. & J. A. Linck and others. A suit on a note of which Linck was maker, and which Fouchs indorsed in the firm name of Somer & Fouchs. F. having died soon after, S. was sued as surviving, and on the defense urged that this indorsent, being made without his inowledge, and being outside the scope of the partnership Dusiness, that he was not liable.

Judgment for plaintiff. Forress & O'Conney. SUPERIOR COURT.

Judgment for plaintiff. Stallo & M'Cook for plaintiff; Forrest & O'Connor COMMON PLEAS. CONMON PLEAS.

INDICTMENTS FOUND.—At the opening of the criminal side of this Court, before Judge Mallon, the Grand Jury brought in six indictments against the following parties: Wm. Whiten and Kowin Davis, grand larceny; A. W. Thompson, grand larceny; L. Weaver, (alias Myers, alias Miller,) burglary; James King, burglary; George Beckman, grand larceny; second indictment against same for petit larceny; Civil Side.—James Burns vs. The City. Suit brought to recover the value of a horse, killed in endeavoring to extricate himself after sinking through the pavement in an alicy, alleged to have been out of repair.

the pavement in an alley, alleged to have been out of repair.

It was held by Judge Dickson that, notice not having been brought home to the city as to the condition of the alley, there could not be any recovery, and the judgment must be four defendant.

P. & S. McGroarty for plaintiff, Hayes and Disney for the city.

Rupert Ritter vs. J. C. Boyd. Action to recover damages for an assault alleged to have been committed on the plaintiff at St. Bernard on the 17th of October, 187. On the part of J. C. Boyd a statement was set up in defense that the plaintiff was in an express wagon driven by another party, on the day in question, and that near the toll-gate on the Clifton Roan the wagon came in contact with and knocked down the defendant's father-in-law, Thomas Mills, a gentleman at that time ninety-five years of ago; that Mr. B. pursued them, and that while he and the driver were engaged in a controversy, the plaintiff interfered, and thereon the assault took place.

The plaintiff alleges that the assault was committed an Rour after the occurrence hear the toll-gate, and that the attack was severe and uncailed for.

Harsanrek and Kinney for plaintiff, Judge Johnson and Flamen Ball for defense.

Harnes Control-Judge Carter has allowed a writed habeas corpus to J. B. Eaton (bond in \$300), to try the question as to the validity of his committal for contempt.

THE Chief of Police has in his possession one dozen "hickory shirts," which were found in the Sixth-street Market-house a few days since. The owner can have them by calling at his office, at the Ninth-street Station-house,

REMEMBER this, that Church's stand, in the Post-office building, is always supplied with Eastern and other papers.

HOME INTERESTS.

Another Triumph of Medicated Inha-LATION .- One of Our Oldest and Best Citizens Rescued !- The following letter was penned vesterday by one of our oldest and best citizens, gentleman of character and influence. The writer was fast hastening to his grave-having a dreadful cough, was emsciated, debilitated, and presented all the symptoms of the bane of our climate, Consumption. His name was, till within a few days, upon the "sick list" of the order with which he is connected (I. O. O. F.), but it has now been stricken off. His testi-

mony should have great weight: CINCINNATI, April 7, 1859. I have been under treatment of J. Winslow Aver, 30 West Fourth street, for little more than one month, and am most happy to say that I have in this short period experienced more benefit from Medicated Inhalation than by any and all modes of treatment I have ever tried. I most cordially recommend to my friends, and all others suffering from Lung and Throat diseases, to make a thorough trial of this great and new remedy.

I felt that I was in consumption: yet such has been the astonishing improvement I have made under this new practice, that I desire that others similarly afflicted should have the same benefit I have received. I am fully satisfied that Dr. Ayer thoroughly understands his speciality, and is worthy of all confidence. A. R. HUGHES.

Residence, Covington, Ky.

Bishop's Gallery, No 58 West Fourth treet, between Walnut and Vine, is the place procure the most beautiful Pictures.

Gas Stoves for Family Cooking, etc. orders filled 272 Sixth street.

H. B. MUSGRAVE.

J. P. Ball, A. S. Thomas and T. C. Ball, the champion picture-takers, can always be found at 120 Fourth street, near Race.

The Ladies will not forget that GARDINER, on Main street, near Fourth, has a fine stock Jewelry and Fancy Goods, which he is offering at extremely low prices. Those interested should call and examine his stock.

E. B. & W. B. Coleman have just received, direct from Cuba, a choice lot of Cigars and Tobacco.

Messrs. Suire, Eckstein & Co.'s wholesale and retail Drug Establishment, corner of Vine and Fourth streets, is, without question, the most extensive of the kind in the city, or throughout the West. We beg to direct attention to their advertisements in this day's Press.

Winder, on Western Row, opposite Court street, is still in a flourishing condition, taking Pictures beautiful and cheap. Magnificent Pictures are taken at the

Broadway Gallery of Art for the nominal sum of twenty-five cents. "Wonderful."

Wonderful!-The Alabastrian Pictures taken by Harlan & Wilson, on Fourth street. Go and see them. The Bread Manufactured by the Union

Steam Baking Company is of a very superior quality. So say those who have used it. To those who have not yet given it a trial, we would say do so at once. An excellent Picture of yourself or

friends for only twenty-five cents, at the Great Western Gallery, 68 and 70 West Fourth Pictures inserted in Rings, Lockets and Breastpins, as cheap as the cheapest, at

68 and 70 West Fourth street. Who wants the New York Papers at two o'clock precisely each day? Let him call

at Church's Post-office stand. Ball & Thomas' Photographs, of every size, are now taken at this establishment in

superior style. Wm. McCord has just received another fine lot of Goods for Spring and Summer-wear, which he is prepared to make up in any style to suit customers. We advise everybody to call and examine McConp's stock before they make their purchases. His store is on Sixth street, below Western row, north side.

John McDonald, of the Central Dining Saloon, gets up the best Dinners, Suppers, and in the very best style of any one in town.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BOT OUR FOUR-DOLLAR SILK HAT, of the new shape, is attracting much attention. For style and quality we think it has never been equaled at the price.

DODD & CO., Fashionable Hatters,

144 Main St., below Fourth.

QUEEN CITY Fire and Marine Insurance Company

CAPITAL, \$100,000.

Office-No. 15 Public Landing, Between Main and Sycamore streets, (up stairs,) CINCINNATI, O.

CINCINNATI, O.

Dimecrons,—Joseph Draper, Dr. J. L., Vattier, Wm.
A. Stewart, Washington N. Berry, George M. Dixon,
David A. Fowell, O. S. Lovell, F. Steinberg, Daniel
McLaren, Richard Ashcraft, H. D. Thomas, M. F.
Crigler, Amos Couklin, Wm. B. Dodds. A. R. Laws, Sec'y. JOS. DRAPER, Prest. aps-1m Hiram Pugh, Surveyor.

aps-im Hraan Pugh, Surreyor,

COX, a graduate of Dr. Chamberlin's, is now infreducing his system of Electropathic Treatment, for
the cure of long-standing Nervous and Chronic discases. This system of treatment is not based upon
chance or experiment, but is reduced to an absolute
certainty, and obstinate diseases are frequently cured
by a single application. The good effects resulting
are not only wonderful in Paralysis, Rheumatism,
and other kindred diseases, as is generally conceded,
but it effectually controls all maladies, either acute or
chronic, and never fails to effect a speedy and permament cure in all reasonable cases. The great vitality
grading the controls of the control of the control

THE BROWN MANUFACTURING CO. Perfumery and Fancy Goods. Persons wishing to purchase will please give using the No. 246 Main street. GEO. W. BHOWN, Pr. Prof. W. HARN PURPONTUS, Cor. Sec'y.

Canary and Hemp Seed. 500 LES. FRESH CANARY-SEED, 10 only,) 8 cts. per lb.; 250 lbs. Hemp-seed, (retail only,) 8 cts. per lb.; mixed Bird-seed, Bird-baskets, etc., for sale by CHAS, A. JUNGHANNS, Druggist, ap6-lt N. W. cor. Third and Mill sts.

A CERTAIN CURE For Rheumatism and Gout, To be had at BROWN MFG. CO.,
Dealers in Perfumery and Fancy Goods,
sp7-iw 345 Main street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DET THE CABINET MAKERS Protective Union will hold a general meeting THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock, at Workingmen's Hall. All members are requested to attend. By order of the Union. (apc.) FRANK KNAPP, Sec'y.

20 S. H. PARVIN, ADVERTISING

22 THE PAPERS OUT FOR THIS week, and for sale at HUTCHINSON'S, Vine street, above the Gazette office, are. Stars and Stripes, New York Morcury and Weekly, Flag, Pictorial, and Glea-son's Line of Battle Ship.

Names of a few well-known Persons Cared DEGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.

DeGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.

1t is totally impossible to publish all the Certificates we have. It would take a book of 100 pages.

Rheumatism.—Ex-Mayor Sexton, Carden, N. J.; General Welch, Circus Proprietor; G. W. Ward, Esq., Merchant, Chestnus St., Philaladophia: F. Duffy, Esq., 12th and Locust Sts., Phila. Neuralsia.—Dr. Wood, Wood's Museum, Phila. Neuralsia.—Dr. Wood, Phila. Provided Feel, Spears.—Mrs. Sanac Channell, 13th and Brown Sts., Phila.; Mrs. Melville Anderson, corner 4th and Willow Sts., Phila.; Edwin D. Stimble, 18th Marshall St., Phila. Chronic Rheumatism.—John Kain, 28 South St. Phila. Stiff Nock.—Martin Pincoast, Mullica Hill. Phila. Neuralsia, 4 years.—R. Joukins. 4 Olive St., Phila. Stiff Nock.—Wm. E. Birch, 88 North 10th St., Phila. Rheumalsism.—Mars.—Mrs. Dickinson, 7th and Thompson, Phila. Pain in Back and Kidness.—Ja. L. Noinier, Evansburg, Pean. Swolien Limbs.—J. R. Noinier, Evansburg, Pean. Swolien Limbs.—J. R. Noine, 28 Chestnut St., Phila. Rheumalsism.—Mrs. 28 Chestnut St., Phila. Stiff Nock.—A. L. Noinier, Evansburg, Pean. Swolien Limbs.—J. R. Proc., Wess Phila. Shamalin of Stimbs.—A. J. Jones, 17 Poplar St., Phila. Sprained Foot.—Jas. A. Free, Wess Phila. Inhaumation of Stomach and Brewst.—J. Hos. Evansburg, Pean. Swolien Limbs.—J. R. Free, Wess Phila. Hammalion of Stomach and Brewst.—J. Hos. Evansburg, Pean. Swolien Limbs.—J. R. Proc., Wess Phila. Chemmalian And Straighten.—A. Jones, 17 Poplar St., Phila. Sprained Foot.—Jas. A. Free, Wess Phila. Shamalion of Stomach and Brewst.—H. H. R. Pain in Brewst.—J. H. R. Proc., Wess Phila. Phila Proc. Phila. Orocked Hand Straighten Mars.—Inhaumatism.—P. J. Repear.—Henry Brown's child, Turmer's Lane, Phila. Rheumatism.—P. Felty, Chestnut Hill, Phila. Sevender J. Green, 13 Brandywine St., Phila. Neuralsia and Caked Broast.—Mrs. Maryland, Providence, Delaware, Oroup and Cranps.—Henry Brown's child, Turmer's Lane, Phila.

J. D. PARK. Corner Fourth and Walnut str me For Sale by all Druggists. mr30

Wholesale and Retail, by

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARDWARE. LATIMER, COLBURN & LUPTON,

WHOLESALE Hardware Merchants, 55 PEARL ST.,

CINCINNATI. AVING RECEIVED IMPORTANT AD-DITIONS of both English and American Goods, and our stock being now full and complete, we are prepared to offer to Hardware Dealers and the Country Trade special Inducements and advantages— the inducements of reduced prices, and the advan-tages of a varied and complete stock, including various Goods which can not be procured on the same terms elsewhere.

Our arrangements as Agents for the sale of HOE & CO.'S SAWS; Casey, Clark & Co.'s Planes;

-AND-NAYLOR & CO.'S STEELS,

Are permanently established; and having exclusive ntrol as their Agents in Cincinnati, our customers by the benefit of purchasing their goods here at factory prices.

We solicit an examination of stock and prices, and will execute all orders intrusted to us with precision

LATIMER, COLBURN & LUPTON. Wholesale Hardware Merchants, No. 55 PEARL STREET.

Toilet Soaps.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE assortment of Toilet Scape, consisting in part

CLEAVERS & LOW'S Honey Soap; CLEAVERS & LOW'S Glycerin Soap RIMMEL'S Brown Windser, Almond, Honey Glycerin Soap, in bars, a really superior article for the Bath or Tollet;

ELKINGTON'S Genuine Palm Soap; COLGATE'S Assorted Soaps, equal to the best mported and at much lower prices;
GLENN'S White and Brown Windsor, Poncine and Ambrosial Soaps, with every variety of the finest French, English and American Soaps for the Bath,

Toilet or Shaving. SUIRE, ECKSTEIN & CO., ap6-3t Opposite the Post-office.

Toilet Powders.

WARDLEY & STATHAM'S SUPERIOR and extra-scented Violet Powder; Lubin's Rose Scented; Maugenet & Coudray's Flour de Rez; Bazin's Rose Leaf; Bertheul's Eugene; Piver's Talo de Venice, &c.;

Received and for sale by SUIRE, ECKSTEIN & CO., SUIRE, ECKSTEIN & CO., and 3t Punch Cigars.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO OUR large assortment of genuine and choice Ha-ana Cigars an invoice of the favorite and celebrated lunch brand. SUIRE, ECKSTEIN & CO., Opposite the Post-office.

Arnica Court-Plaster.

10 GROSS ARNICA COURT PLASTER, black and white, received and for sale by SUIRE, ECKSTEIN & CO., ap6-3t Opposite the Post-office.

Crystalized Gum Paste.

A NEW, BEAUTIFUL AND DELICIOUS
article for Coughs, or as a Confection. Received
and for sale by
SUIRE, ECRSTEIN & CO.,
apicst
Opposite the Post-office.

DR. AYER'S LUNG AND THROAT INSTITUTE,

No. 30 WEST FOURTH STREET.

The following letter is from one of our well known merchants. Whatever he indorses must be of sterling value. It is well worth reading:

CINCINSATI, Fobruary 13, 1859.

About a month ago I called at Dr. Ayer's "Throat and Laing Institute," 30 West Fourth street, for treatment for Tonsilitis and Curonic Inflammation of the Throat. The tonsilis and twila (or palate) were so much enlarged that there seemed to be but one course to pursue, and that was to cut them off; this I had been told by other physicians, who had also candidly told me they could not cure me. Dr. Ayer made a careful examination and pronounced excision unnecessary, and prescribed Medicated Inhalation and topical applications, with general treatment, and the result is a fearfor Triumpul. The inflammation has been allayed, and the tonsils and palate reduced to their natural size and position. I now have no soremess or difficulty whatever of the throat, and FREL THAT I AM NOW PREMECTLY WELL.

I cordially commend Dr. Ayerss a skillful and competent physician in his speciality, and worthy of all confidence. His mode of treatment is rational, pleasant, and certainly in my case successful, and I have every reason to believe the Doctor is equally successful in all other cases while I have been under treatment at the Institute.

25 Fourth street, botween Vine and Wainut.

at the Institute.

JOHN H. DETERS,
53 Fourth street, between Vine and Walnut.